

# FAYETTE ARTILLE

Its Roll and Its History As Made in the War of '61-'65.

#### THE TRUE STORY WELL TOLD

History of a Noble Band Carefully Reported By Lieutenant Robert I. Fleming.

Below, to be printed in three or more Instalments, is the war history and roll the Richmond Fayette Artillery, by Lieutenant Robert I. Fleming, who served throughout the war with that splendid corps of artillery, and who is now a prominent and prosperous business man of Washington city.

It appears that this company was commissioned officers, twelve non-commissioned officers and 228 private soldiers

the total, 251. It first engaged the enemy at Harrod's Mill, April 3, isc2, and lost its gallant captain, Miles C. Macon, at Appoination. April 8, 1885, and escaping from surrender, was disbanded thereafter at Lynchburg.

Captain H. Coalier Cabell, who carried the company to the field, and who became a full colonel of artillery, was one of the mobiest gentlemen, as well as one of the most dutiful and brave officers that Virginia gave to the Confederate war. And its ofher officers and its men proved worthy of the highest milliary honors which they won by deeds of arms on many fields. any fields.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. DANIEL.

I.
EARLY HISTORY.
This gallant old battery, which was so renowned during the war, was organized in the city of Richmond, Va., on May 29, 184, and, in compliment to the Marquis de La Fayette, who was then on a visit to the city of Richmond, was named after him. General La Fayette presented the company with two brass six-pounders,

Cabell; First Lieutenant, Miles C. Macon; Junior First Lieutenant, William I. Clopton; Second Lieutenant, Matthew P. Taylor. At the close of the war the officers of the battery were: Captain, William I. Clopton; Lieutenant, William Winston Jones; Lieutenant Robert I. Fleming.

THE PAWNEE WAR.

The battery first appeared in service in what was facetiously termed the "Pawnee War," upon which occasion the whole city of Richmond was thrown into the grantest, excitement at the antici-

lock muskets, shotguns, and even old rusty swords, mingling with the troops, all ready for the fight. The infantry and howitzers were loaded on large coal and howitzers were loaded on large coal barges and one of the steamboats, while the Fayette Artillery, with their four six-pounders, smooth bore guns, having secured enough horses and harness from private carriages to hauf the guns, murched overland down to a place on the James River, called "Wilton," where marched overland down to a place on the James River, called "Wilton," where there were high banks along the river front, making a natural defense against an enemy coming up the river. There the battery and the troops were placed into position ready to slik the "Pawage" whenever she made her appearance in the bend of the river. The "Pawage" did not come, however, and the services of the battery were not required.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

The battery was regularly mustered into

8, 1862. BATTLES AND BATTLES. BATTLES AND BATTLES.
The battle of Williamburg, May 5, 1862, was opened by the sums of the battery, it holding Fort Magneder from daybreak until in the afternoon. An entitled fire being opened on Fort Magneder, the battery was placed in the open field to check the fank attack, and it remained until night, The battery in this fight was under the command of Lieutenant Clopton, Captain Macon being sick.

The battery participated under the sommand of Lieutenant Clopton, in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill,

Frazier's Farm, Malvern Mill, and after the battles around Richmond the battery was engaged in General Pendleton's attack on General McClellan's camp and fleet at Harrison's Landing, July, 1802, it then participated in the Second Battle of Manassas, was in the first Maryland campaign, taking part, under the command of Lleutenant Clopton, at the fight of Crumpun's Gap and battle of Sharpsburg; was at and quagged, under the command of Captain Macon, in the hattle of Frederleksburg, December 13,2482, and at front of Suffolk, in two engagements, in April, 1863, Captain Macon, as senior officer, commanding battery,

This HONORS OF WAR.

At the affair on the White Marsh Road, in front of Suffolk, the battery and its commanding officer, the three Airginia infantry regiments (Eleventh, Seventeenth and Fifty-seventh) and their commanding

and Fifty-seventh) and their commanding officer, Colonel John B. Magruder, were compilmented by General Pickett in gen-eral orders as follows: eral orders as follows: Headquarters Fifty-seventh Virginia Reg-lment, Infantry, April 26, 1863.

General Order No. — April 26, 1863.

'The major-general commanding recognizing the important services rendered by the Richmond Fayette Artillery and the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiments, on the 24th of April, 1863, in defense of the White Marsh Road, desires me to convey to your a sense of his high appreciation of your gallant conduct on that occasion.

Though attacked by overwhelming numbers, supported by twice your artillery, you not only gallantly repulsed.

son that they have been in no laste to resume the unequal contest.

To the Richmond Fayette Artillery the thanks of the command are eminently lue.

JOHN B. MAGRUDER,

Colonel Commanding Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Volunteers.
AT GETTYSBURG.

advance on Prymount the actively was in command of Lioutenant William Win-ston Jones the first day, and participated with Kemper's and Hoke's brigades in an attack on Port Gray on Roanoke River In the morning, and sunk one of the Federal gunboats, and also with said Federal gunboats, and also with said brigades in the capture of 'Fort Wessels, near Plymouth, during which Lieutenant Benjamin H. Robinson, commanding first section, with Sergeant Peter McCurdy and J. F. Heileman, and Lieutenant Lewis Booker commanding second section, with Sergeants A. Harri-son Jones and 'Rudolph J. Byron, ran their guns, in the night, up to the very embrasures of the fort, battering down the stockades and compelling its surren-der. Plymouth was carried by storm the the stockades and compelling its swren-der. Plymouth was carried by storm the next morning, and the battery, under the command of Lleutenant Clopton, entered

come, however, and the services of the battery were not required.

MUSTERIED INTO SERVICE.

The battery was regularly mustered into service April 25, 1861, and after remaining in the artillery camp at the Buptist College, head of Broad Street, under command of Colonel John B. Magruder, was ordered to Gloucester Point May 7, 1861, and made a forced march to Big Bethel, but arrived after the fight was over. It remained several days and then returned the Gloucester Point. In August, 1861, a detachment of forly men, under the command of Lieutemant William I. Coloton, were sent to man the guns of Peyton's Heavy Artillery, at Yorktown, and remained there several weeks.

AT YORKTOWN: UNDER FIRE.
On Pebruary 22, 1862 the battery was sent to the Yorktown lines. On April 3, 1862, at Harrod's MBI the battery was first under fire. The battery was placed in the lines at Wynne's Mill and was under fire from April 5, 1862, to retreat, pight of May 8, 1862.

The battle of William Articles of the works with the infanitry.

ASCORE OF BATTLES AND BATTLES. posed a portion of General Beauregard's escort to Drewry's Bluff. During this day and night march the battery marched forty-one railes and was engaged in two skirmishes. The battery then participated in the affairs of May 1th and 1th, and in the hattle of Drewry's Parin, May 16. 1861; afterwards moved to Cold Harbor and occupied position in Cold Harbor and Cornel of General Grant's general assault on the lines, June 3, 1861, was under fire at Avery's House, in front of Petersburg, near the old line, one the 16th and 17th of June, 1861; held position in the lines in front of Petersburg, about a half mile to the left of the "Crater," from June 18th to September 6, 1861; engaged in cannonade and assault upon Fort Harrison, in front of Richmond, September 29, 1861; was in the fight at Hurgess's Mills, October 29, 1864, and returned to old position, in front of Petersburg, November 6, 1861, where it remained until the retreat of the army, April 2, 1865.

During this time an assault was nade on Fort Stendman, by General Group and the proposition of reserve infantry into the gap and reseatablished the line; here Lieuten and Copton and bis battery were highly complimented. Present at Gettysburg; in the advance upon Newbern, N. C., team of the Barbor, N. C., in the assault of a Beech Grove, N. C., in the assault of a

Steadman upon the enemy, repulsing them three times, until a retrent was ordered, when they regalized their line under a tremendous fire. Durling the siege of Petersburg, a detachment of the battery maned the Archer House Battery, on the north side of the Appointtox River, under the command of Lieutenant Robinson. When the enemy carried River's salient, April 2d, 1865, the battery was placed in a redoubt on the second line, and held it during the remainder of the day, without support. The detachment of the Archer House Battery, north of the Appoinatiox, when General Lee retreated from Petersburg, were left without orders, and Leutenant Robinson sent out scouts, and ascertaining that the army was in retreat, formed his men, armed them with rilles, and falling in with the rear of the army, regained his battery near Chesterfield Courthouse. The battery under command of Lieutenants Clopton and Fleming, Walker's Division, held the rear of Gordon's Corpain the arcterat from Petersburg to Appoint to X Captain's Cavalry at Appoination's Station, and cut off from the main army, forced its way through to Lynchburg, Va., where it dishanded after the surrender of Géneral Lee's army.

SOME BRAVIS OFFICERS NAMES.

Captain Miles C. Macon was killed near Appointants Station in the surrender of Géneral Lee's army.

After the profindion of Captain Cabell, who was innde colonel of artillery, the officers of the battery were: Captain His of the profindion of Captain Cabell, who was innde colonel of artillery, the officers of the battery were: Captain His Robinson and Peyton Johnston, Jr., (who was killed in action at Gold Harbor, June 1st, 1864) a gallant officer; and Second Lieutenant, Robert L. Fleming, who was promoted from the ranks for, mortorius conduct, having personally distinguished himself for externa gallantery. Eleutenant Lew's Booker, of Caskle's Battery, served gallantily with this battery several months. During the war

the battery lost heavily, 'killed in ac-tion," as the war roll will show. The battery was attached to Dearing.' Thirty-eighth Battallon, Virginia. Ar Thirfy-eighth Battalion, Virginia Artillery, Pickelt's Division, soon after the organization of the division, after the battle of Fredericksburg, and remained with it until detached when General Butler moved against Richmond in May, 384, and it was assigned to Hoke's Division until the retreat from Petersburg.

II. Officers—Captain Henry Coalter Cabell enlisted April 25, 1861; promoted lieutenant-colonel First Virginia Regiment Artillery September, 1861; promoted colonel of the regiment and chief of artillery to General J. B. Magruder, commanding Army of the Peninsula in the spring of

gagements until the army entered Maryland, when Captain Macon was ordered by General Jackson to occupy Bollver Helghts with two rille guns won at Williamsburg. The battery was the last to cross the Potomac, and, joined by Captain Macon, held the hottest position in the battle of Fredericksburg, Docember 13, 1852, under the command of Captain Macon, who acted gallantly. Being an invalid, Captain Macon was unable to

was evacanteed. Imaking to be with those fattwall, brave men, whose gallantry he owed so much to, he must rejoin them, no matter what his fate might be. He them started for the army, and was with his men for some days during the retreat to Appomattox Courthouse, where, on the day before the surrender, he was killed. Unfortunately for Capitain Macon, he was invalided during the greater portion of the war, and could not give, as he desired, his whole time and services to his battery, which he was so proud to command; yet whenever he appeared in action he behaved with the greatest gallantry and won the high esteem of his superior officers. Capitain Macon was unquestionably a noble, gallant officer, and was killed whilst gallantly performing his duty.

duty, Junior First Lieutenant William Izard lant deeds of its brave men, ample jus-tice cannot be given to this brave, dash-ing, gallant officer. Under peculiar di-cumstances the command of this battery

fort, Lieutenant Clopton performed one of the most heroic deeds witnessed during the war, in capturing the fort, bringing out three guns, horses, harness, &c., windi the war, in emptyring the fort, bringing out three guns, horses, harness, &c., wilch were afterwards presented to the battery by Gereral Pickett. Here Lieutenant Clopton was again complimented for his gallantry. At Plymouth the flow's was carried by storm, Lieutenant Clopton commanding the battery, entered the works with the linfantry. The hattery was then didered to Drewry's Bluff, and in the affairs of May 14th and 15th, at battle of Drewry's Farm, May 16, 1861; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; the Avery House, June 16 and 17, 1864; Burgess's Mills, October 27, 1861, Lieutenant Clopton continued to maintain his saliantry, displayed so often in previous enabyements. From the commencement to the end of the war Lieutenant Clopton served with his battery, not receiving promotion, which, by his shillies and gallantry, he was justly entitled to, but remained with his battery and wen for himself a record which any gallant solder ghould be proud of. William leard Clopton was gallant, holls, Gilvarlie, always at his post, and performed bis duty heroically in the noble cribse which he capoused.

Second Lieutenant Matthew P. Taylor, enlisted April 25, 1861; promoted enpain of ordnance in September, 1861, and transfered to Department of North Carolina, at Wilmington. Sevend during the war as a gallant officer.

Second Lieutenant Peyton Johnston, Jr., elected Heulenant, Peyton Johnsto

reary, 1862.
In the f. Il of 1863 the battery was ordered to winter near Petersburg, but was subsequently ordered to Newbern, N. C., when Lioutenant Johnston was temporarily detached and reported to Colonel Jones, chief or ordnance, General Beauregard's staff; served as addedecamp to General D. H. Hill in the battles of Drewry's Bluff and Petersburg, after which, at his own request, he was reassigned to his old battery, and was with it all engagements until it reported to General Lee, near Cold Harbor. On May 31, 1861, the battery passed through Richmond, on which occasion he had but a short stay; he was requested to remain at home, being unwell, but his reply was; "Mother, my duty is to be with my hattery; my lilness will not signify," and then mounted his horse never to return again, except as a lifeless corpse the following evening, being killed at cold Harbor June 1, 1881.
Licutenant Johnston was a gallant officer. He was first shot through the thigh, just as the charge was heaviest; he rose gain and exclaimed; "There is the flag, boys; give them a double cannister; blaze away, boys," when the fatal shot struck him and he died gently with the hero scown upon his brow. Lieutenant Johnston.

21. 1861, in the Richmond Howltzers; pro motted corporat, pointed services motted leatenant; transferred to Page's battery, Carter's battallon, in 1863; promoted lieutenant and assigned to Fayette Artillery in May. 1855, doring the Plymouth, N. C., rampaign, and returned to his own battery in June, 1864. Served on Colonel Jones's Staff, when she to a trillery for General Beauregard. Appointed inspector of artillery, Fourth Army Corps, in December, 1864. Prisoner, March 25, 1865, and sent to Forf Delaware. Lieutenant Booker, was brave to be fault, cool and collected in action, and believed gallantly when commanding second section of this battery in its assault and capture of Fort Wessels, near Plymouth, N. C.

First Sergeint James N. Clark en-

First Sergeint James N. Clark en-listed April 5, 1831 Killed at Suffolk April 12, 1863. Sergeant Clark was an excellent soldler, and noted bravely

excellent soldler, and seted bravely in every engagoment in which his battery participated up to the day he was killed. Second Sergeant Walter II. Robinson collisted 'April,' 25, 1381; transferred and promoted lieutaniant in Henrico Artillery in 1861, afterwards promoted captain on General Pettgrew's staff, and served guitantly during the war. Third Sergeant William F, G., Garnett, Jr., enlisted April 25, 1861; transferred in 1861, and promoted lieutenant in Company B, Twelfth Virginia Battailon of Artillery; wounded at Spotsylvania Courthouse May 12, 1864. Surrendered in Georgia in April 1805. A brave soldler, Fourth Sergeant William Winston Jones enlisted April, 25, 1861; promoted lieutenant in his battery. April, 1892; served with extreme gallantry in the battery to the end of the war; especially was his gallantry displayed when the attack on Fort Gray, N. C., was made, in which one of the Federal gunboats was sunk; also commanded the battery in the capture of Fort Wessels the following night.

Fifth Sergeant Howard L. Burrows enlisted April 33, 1861; transferred and

Fifth Sergeant Howard L. Burrows en listed April 23, 1861; transferred and promoted in the Henrico Artillery in

Sixth Sergeant Benjamin II. Robinson Sixth Sergeant Benjamin II. Robinson enlisted April 25, 1861; promoted Heutenant in bis battery in April, 1862; served with extreme gallantry in bis battery to the end of the war; especially was his gallantry displayed in the assault and capture of Fort Ayessels, near Plyingath, N. C., and in every other engagement. First Corporal Avilliam Elam enlisted April 25, 1861; discharged by order of the Secretary of War, in 1861.

Second Corporal Jucob Beck enlisted

the Secretary of War, in 1861.
Second Corporal Jacob Beck enlisted
April 25, 1861; deserted on retreat from
Yorktown line, May 3, 1862.
Third Corporal Thomas Whitworth, enlisted April 25, 1861; deserted on retreat
from Yorktown line, May 3, 1852.
Fourth Corporal William

Fourth Corporal William G. Clark, Fourth Corporal William G. Clark, en-listed April 25, 1861; discharged by order of the Secretary of War in April, 1882, Fifth Corporal Robert A. Tally en-listed April 25, 1861; discharged by order of the Secretary of War in 1861, Sixth Corporal Jacob W. Rex, enlisted April 25, 1861; promoted Sergeant; pre-imited licutement in July, 1861, and re-signed in March, 1862.

Quartermaster-Berseaut William B. Riter, enlisted April 25, 1801; transferred to Sand's Henrico Artillery in 1861; promoted sergeaut; promoted captain of Henrico Artillery in 1862, and served galiantly

lantly.

Assistant Quartermaster Sergeant Pres-ton M. Quartes enlisted April 25, 1861; dis-charged by order of the Secretary of War in October, 1862.

(To be continued next week.)

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## GENERAL EARLY IN VALLEY CAMPAIGN

Graphic Story By a Member of His Staff Who Knew Him Well.

The endorsures from a staff officer of General Early, who was with him throughout his valley campaign. It speaks for itself and it speaks with power, for it is from a veteran soldier of Jackson. Ewell and Marly, who followed them with high and constant courage, was scarred in battle, and knows whereof he speaks. He has never hestated to tell the truth with sallent avowal whether it was rougher to muopular, and whereof he speaks. He has helent avownly whether it was popular or impopular, and his word goes with those who knew him. Not myself with Early in the valley I can and do testify to the like effect with respect to him for the period of over a year that I was by his side. His hitred of shams, and the smartlag words with which he expressed them made him enemies, and beyond this it may be conceded that his sarcastle tongue was not always diplomatically employed. His solid and enduring virtues was genus for him, and his love of truth, have midding known, a figure that life itself beyond the fate of carping antics, and places it among the worthles that manly Virginlans and Americans have always delighted to honer. delighted to honor. JOHN W. DANIEL.

There is a disposition on the part of many people, which does not seem to abate in some quarters with the lapse of time, to disputage General Early. The heathen have an axiom that the dead should not be spoken of, except to recall the virtues that they possessed and practised in life. Many people of a Christian land would do well to learn this lesson from the despised heathen. General Early's dress, his carriage on

foot and on horseback and his manners have been made the subject of ridicile. It is true that he was not, as some officers, gergeously arrayed, and covered with decorations. His tastes did not run in that line; and when campaigning he shared all the hardships and privations of the solders under his command, and the personal baggage; that he carried with him was no more than that of the humblest private in the ranks. He was not the only officer in the Confederate army who spont but little time at their totlets. General "Stonewall" Jackson, General Holmes, General William E. Jones, and Goneral "Alleghany" Johnson, and many others, were gearedly recognizable as officers of high rank, from the clothes they wore, a fact which local should be a spratan like the spartan he fought. General Early's walk and attitude on horeeback, instead of being subjects of ridicule, were conspicuous evidences of his courage, patriotism and devotion to duty. He was disabled by a severe waund at the battle at Williamsbury in both shoulders. This prevented him from standing or walking creet, or sitting erect in the saddle. Besides this he was a constant sufferer from rheumistism contracted in his emmanizm in Mexico. Not one man in a hundred, who suffered as he did from those causes, would have remained in the field; but although opposed to secession, and one of the few members of the convention who voted against it, yet when the State was invaded, he took the field for the war, if he should live that long, and served to the end with distinction as colonel, brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general. In March, 1865, he was ordered to southwest Virginia, to take command of such troops as colinel, brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general. In March, 1865, he was ordered to southwest Virginia, to take command of such troops as colonel, brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general. In March, 1865, he was ordered to southwest Virginia, to take command of such troops as colonel, brigadier general, major gen

true. During the time I served on his staff there never was an ambulance at headquarters, and a barrel of brandy was never seen there. He had a negro man, who came with him when he entered the service, and remained with him to the end, and who served in the double capacity of cook and body servant.

Early was as brave, as true, as honorable and as patriotic a man as any one in the Confederacy. He was a capable and efficient commanding officer, as is shown by his rapid promotion through all the grades from colonel to fleutenant-general, and by the fact that notwithstandthe grades from colonel to lleutenant-general, and by the fact that notwithstanding his reverses, he retained to the list the respect and confidence of President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee. They realized that the defeats in the Valley in 1844, were from no fault of his, but werd inevitable. At Winchester, on the 18th of September, with eleven thousand five hundred men of all arms, he held at bay an army of forty-five thousand, and only lost the day when the sand, and only lost the day when the enemy's cavalry, eleven hiousand strong, got upon his left flank and in his rear,

got upon his left flank and in his rear.

At Cedar Creek, or Belle Grove, on the 19th of October, he and not General Gordon was in command, and in the morning he gained a complete victory over an enomy visitly superior to his army in numbers and equipments. He was on the field from 3 o'clock in the morning of that day, leading the attacking columns and directing every movement. The statement that he made in a general order road to the army, and probably in his official report of operations, has been much criticised, but it was absolutely true, He was prevented from pressing the victory gained in the morning, by the fact that a large portion of the army left the ranks, and engaged in plundering the enemy's camp, from which they had been driven.

chemy's camp, from which they had been driven.

I affirm this upon my own personal knowledge, acquired in executing General Early's orders, preparatory to an advance of the whole line, in pursuit of the routed army.

'My orders were, in part, to see the officers commanding the batteries on the field, and direct them to move to the front, and report to the general on the heights at Middletown, and as the batteries had halted at the different places where they happened to be when the fring ceased, I rade through a large part of the captured camp, where, to my dismay. I found a large proportion of the men, who had laid aside their arms, and were engaged in plandering the camp where they found a great abundance of everything they needed. This was reported to the general as soon as possible, and he at once took steps to correct it, by sending troops to the camp to force the men to return to the ranks, but it was too late, and thus our advance was prevented, and the route precipitated, General Early's campaign in the Valley in

showing that he was ready to oner his life, and to sacrifice what is valued by a true soldier even more than life, his nillitary reputation, in defense of his country.

country.

With full knowledge that he was confronted by overwhelming numbers, his chief aim was to detain as many of the enemy as possible in the Valley, to guard the approaches to Washington, in order to prevent them from reinforcing General Grant In his operations against Richmond, and he manocuvred his little army so antively and bodily as to create the impression that it was much larger than it really was.

In thus deceived General Sheridan, until a woman in Winchester sent the latter a letter by a negro man, giving him information which caused him to advance and attack.

Instead of General Early being pecked and carped per tax is so often done of men who know not whereof they affirm, his mine and memory should be regarded with respect and admiration by all true southern men, and especially those who served under him. with full knowledge that he was con-

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and plak decoration; regular price \$5.0, now \$3.09.

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6.96 A. M.—Week Days-Eira. Ashland Accommodation. 046 A. M.—Week Days-Elba, Ashland Accommodation. 8:29 A. M.—Week Days-Byrd St. Fredericks

BOSTON, Mass., & Providence, R. I.

Steamers leave Norfolk for Boston Tuesday, Wednesday, Priday and Sunday. For Providence Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M. Passengers and freight taken for all New England points. Tickets on sale at C. and O. Rwy, and N. and W. Rwy, Offices, and No, Sig East Main.

829 A. M.—Week Days—Byrd St. Through. Local Stops.

624 D. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

625 D. M.—Week Days—Elba. Ashland Accommodation.

726 P. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

727 D. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

728 D. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

729 D. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

720 P. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

720 Stops

stops.—Dally—Main St. Through.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on
foll above trains oxcept trains arriving Richmond 11:50 A. M. week days, and local accommond 11:50 A. M. week days, and local accommond the control of the control
time of arrivals and departures and connections not guaranteed.

W. D. DUES, C. W. CULP, W. P. TAYLOR,
Gen'l. Man'r., Asa't. Gen'l. Man'r., Traf. Man.

# SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY

1-9-1905.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND-DAILY.
9116 A. M.-Local-For Norling and Hamlet.
2:30 F. M.-Scabourd Fast Mail-Savannah,
Locksonville, Atlanta, and Southwest.
19:00 F. M.-Scabourd Express-Savannah, Jacks
konville, Atlanta and Southwest. TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

2:35 A. M.-From Florida, Atlanta, and South 4:15 P. M. From Piorida, Atlanta and South-6:% P. M.—Prom Local Points.

6:% P. M.—Prom Local Points.
W. M. TAYLOR,
Dist. Pass. Agent. City Ticket Agent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND DAILY—BYRD,
STILLETT STATION.

BEPFECTIVE SUNDAY, APRIL 1971.

9.66 A. M.—A. C. L. Express to all points
BOULD.

9.60 A. M.—Petersburg and Norfolk.

19.00 A. M.—Petersburg and Norfolk.

19.00 A. M.—Petersburg and Norfolk.

19.00 P. M.—Otolisbord Local.

19.00 P. M.—Petersburg and West Indian Lime.

19.00 P. M.—Petersburg Local.

19.00 P. M.—Petersburg and N. and W. West.

11.00 P. M.—20.5 P. M.—10.5 P. M.—

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Cars have corner of Perry and Seventh Streets, Manchester, every hour (on the hour) from \$4 \text{A}\$. M. to 10 P. M. tast car 12 midnight.

Cars leave Peterburg, foot of Sycamors Street, every mour from 6:55 A. M. to 10:35 P. M.; hast car 11:40 P. M. All cars from Petersburg connecting Richemand cers.